



Washington

LABOR MARKET



Washington State
Employment Security
Vernon E. Stoner
Commissioner

July 1991

Prepared by the
Labor Market And
Economic Analysis Branch
(206) 438-4800
Gary Bodeutsch
Director

In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

So What's With This Ho-Hum Economy?

Washington's job setting in June highlighted an economy looked to be going nowhere fast. Employment expanded over the month but only at a fraction of the amount posted in recent years. Unemployment dropped but only because the full influx of students into the labor force was delayed this year by special circumstances causing several school districts to remain in session well beyond the established reporting date. The state's underlying economy, aside from normal seasonal trend, has progressively weakened ever since February. And at issue now is the fact that both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing are contributing.

A slowing in the goods-producing industries began a year ago after employment had peaked in aerospace and lumber

and wood products. The former was a by-product of productivity growth; the latter was the direct result of the national recession. By early this year, others had joined in the fray. On balance, seasonally adjusted manufacturing payrolls in the state dropped 2 percent from the first quarter of 1990 through the second quarter of 1991.

With the exception of state and local government, the rest of the economy weakened after adjustment for normal seasonal change beginning in the second quarter. Job levels in construction and retail trade, in particular, shifted from substantially above to well below the prior year in the six months ending in June. Both had been dynamic growth areas of the economy throughout most of the prior seven-years of expansion. Even the venerable services sector succumbed to some degree by spring. What had turned the economy was a combination of consumer psychology and a levelling off of the state's export-based job growth.

Cutting Some Slack

Turning points happen. Nothing lasts forever. The state would have surely been overwhelmed if employment growth continued in excess of 5 percent a year for any protracted period of time. Expansion of the late-1980s had already added better than half a million people to the state's job rolls. And pressure on housing and infrastructure had intensified in the central Puget Sound region to such an extent that "growth management" has become the byword of the 1990s.

Pressure on the labor markets has eased. One clear sign is the fact that unemployment throughout the state is traveling well above the 20-year lows recorded just a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, Washington's total nonfarm employment has dropped 1.4 percent, or 30,000 workers, over the past four months. Bear in mind, however, that any measurement is coming off a very high base and most sectors are showing only incremental adjustments against an all-time record high in 1990.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's unemployment rate eased fractionally by two-tenths of a percentage point in June from 6.0 percent to 5.8 percent of the workforce. The pattern was fairly typical for the month given the seasonal uptick which occurs in agriculture, trade, and services as the economy gradually moves to summertime highs. Weather put a damper on things. And some of the normal build-up in the labor force was delayed as schools made up for lost time. But a less robust economy than a year ago pushed the level of unemployment substantially above the prior year's low of 4.2 percent.

Not much changed nationally. Washington's unemployment rate has consistently tracked below the national average for the past 16 months. In June, the national average moved up from 6.6 percent to 6.9 percent of the civilian workforce - fully a percentage point higher than that of the state. While Washington's economy has indeed slowed, the nation remains mired near the low point of the recession. And the outlook in the months ahead is for only modest improvement as the economy mounts what is certain to be a rather anemic recovery phase.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jun 1991 <i>Preliminary</i>	May 1991 <i>Revised</i>	Jun 1990
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,555,800	2,493,200	2,536,400
Employment	2,406,600	2,344,000	2,430,800
Unemployment	149,200	149,200	105,600
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%
National Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.6%	5.3%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Unadjusted for seasonal variation, Washington's nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded by 10,600 workers in June. While significant, the gain over the month measured less than half the average for the period in the past ten years. All sectors slowed measurably with particular easing in construction and services. Payrolls in the building trades rose a minuscule 1,300 workers in June compared to 4,300 in the like month a year ago. Likewise,

services added 1,500 workers as opposed to 6,300 in June of last year with less movement in both business and personal services.

Despite aggressive action on the part of the Fed in driving down interest rates, the financial variables are not responding as expected. Even to casual observers it is obvious that any pickup in the economy must be prefaced with an upturn in consumer big-ticket purchasing. But commercial and consumer loan demand at major commercial banks in the region is off. And statewide housing starts, cumulative through June, were pacing a third below the level recorded in the first half of 1990.

Construction On The Wane

Little wonder then why construction employment has finally dipped below the prior-year month rather than proceeding to climb. Last year posted an all-time high in terms of total job count and any incremental adjustments are still keeping job levels higher than any year save 1990. But residential and commercial building has moved off its peak with employment trailing June 1990 by 2,700 workers. In addition, the margin over the prior-year for both heavy construction and special trades contractors also narrowed.

The outlook for housing is a pickup in the second half. Lower mortgage rates will certainly assist and an improving economy should act as a primary spur. In addition, there are several major industrial plant expansions either underway or planned (such as Boeing's multi-million dollar building program soon to impact both Pierce and Snohomish counties). These factors should assist in undergirding construction employment in the state at respectably high levels for the next several years.

Services Set The Beat

Meanwhile, services growth also tapered off. The runup in June reflected some seasonal buildup but nowhere near the robust pace experienced in the recent past. Auto repair, cinemas, and amusement and recreation in particular pulled back. Weather may have played a part this year. But,

the slower pace of the economy generally has affected business and personal services all along the line.

One notable exception is health services which continue to mount irrespective of the rest of the economy. An aging population is one cause. Another is simply greater health awareness which has spawned a host of clinics and administered-help facilities to address specific health-related issues such as smoking and drug abuse. Health care employment in the state expanded at a 5 percent annual clip over the past four years and 5.4 percent in the past 12 months. In contrast, total employment averaged 4 percent per year from 1986 to 1990 and 1.1 percent June-to-June.

Even so, the services sectors continue to account for the bulk of the state's year-to-year job growth. Services constitute a quarter of the state's nonfarm economy but generated some 30 percent of all new jobs in the late-1980s. With the rest of the economy pulling back sharply, that proportion has now risen to roughly three-quarters. Essentially, this underscores the fact that services as a whole tend to be more resistant to cyclical changes than their goods-producing counterparts.

Counterpunch From Trade

Concurrently, wholesale and retail trade gained 6,500 jobs in June. Beginning shipments of agricultural production boosted wholesaling throughout the state (+1,500) and retailing jumped with seasonal apparel sales (+1,500) and heightened activity at both food stores (+1,600) and eating and drinking establishments (+1,700). The runup was fairly typical for this time of year and accounted for most of the state's month-to-month job growth.

But payrolls still trailed a year ago by 2,800 workers. Both general merchandise (-2,100) and apparel stores (-2,200) have downsized significantly over the past 12 months as consumer sales have languished. Taxable retail sales in the state skidded from double digit gains through the second quarter of 1990 to little more than 3 percent above a year ago in the first quarter of this year. When adjusted for inflation, real sales volume in the first three months was off by

roughly 1 percent. Cost-cutting and competitive pressure have become the rules of the day.

Manufacturing A Mixed Bag

Basic manufacturing netted a 1,200-worker gain in June. No sectors moved significantly. But the pluses outnumbered the minuses to draw payrolls progressively higher over the month. Those industries adding workers were ones which typically move up in June: lumber and wood products (+400), paper and allied products (+400), and metals and machinery (+500). Aerospace increased by 100.

On the downside were losses in textiles and apparel (-100), printing and publishing (-300), and other transportation equipment manufacturing (-200). The latter is principally confined to ship and boat building, at present reflecting a combination of fiscal constraints and national recession.

Over the past year, manufacturing has trimmed 6,300 jobs. Most of the recession-induced layoffs have centered in lumber and wood products (-2,700) and transportation equipment production other than aerospace (-2,200). But in addition, structural changes have taken place in instruments (-1,000) and primary metals (-800). Rather than pulling back as expected, aerospace payrolls are actually up 600 over the year. And further environmental restoration work at Hanford has boosted chemicals and allied products employment by 400.

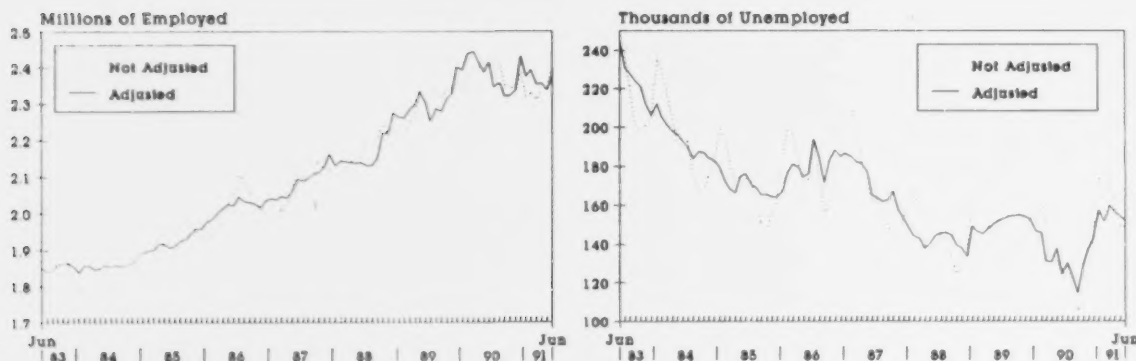
And Government Troops To The Rescue

Summer closure of colleges and universities drew public education payrolls down by 2,100 workers in June. K through 12 staffing dipped by 300. In both cases, this represents administrative staff, cafeteria workers, and janitorial staff who are released until fall. Teachers are under contract and are considered employed for the full 12 months.

Public employment in the state has risen by 14,600 workers over the past year. Federal payrolls have been trimmed back (-2,200). But state and local government collectively added 9,500 in education and 7,300 in general public administration since June of 1990. Most of the increase rests at the local level where the population surge of

the past several years has added to need. Pressing issues with regard to clean air, training/retraining of the workforce, salmon and water resources, and growth management will further drive the public sector in the months ahead.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment June 1983 - June 1991



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Urban Areas Hold Firm

Average unemployment in Washington's nine designated metropolitan areas held unchanged in June at 5.5 percent of the workforce. The pattern was typical for a month in which the metropolitan economies show little change. Slight movements by areas were generally offsetting. Joblessness in Seattle-Everett inched down from 4.7 percent to 4.6 percent - still extremely low despite a significant slowing in the rate of job growth over the year. Both Tacoma and Spokane also shifted lower from 6.5 and 5.7 percent, respectively, to 6.2 and 5.5 percent in June. Those trending upward included Bellingham (from 5.9 to 6.3 percent); Bremerton (from 4.9 to 5.2 percent); and the Benton County portion of the Tri-Cities (from 5.8 percent to 6.3 percent). All areas topped the prior year lows by an average of one-and-a-half percentage points.

Fields and Forests Boost The Balance of The State

Meanwhile, the resource-based economies of eastern and western Washington proceeded to build seasonally in June. Unemployment in agriculture-dominated eastern Washington shifted lower by more than half a percentage point from 7.8 percent to 7.2 percent of the area workforce. Some of the biggest reductions took place in Grant County (from 10.0 to 8.6 percent); Okanogan (from 11.5 to 9.8 percent); Chelan and Douglas counties (from 11.1 to 8.3 percent); and the Yakima MSA (from 10.8 to 9.5 percent).

And on the other side of the mountains, the timber-dependent economies of western Washington likewise moved forward. Average unemployment dropped in June from 8.9 percent to 8.6 percent but still registered significantly above the 6.1 percent a year ago. In particular, Grays Harbor shifted from 10.2 to 9.5 percent; Mason County, from 7.8 to 7.3 percent; and Pacific, from 9.4 to 8.4 percent over the month. An improving housing market should boost demand for lumber and wood products in the next several months. But timing will likely coincide with final U.S. timber policy directives with respect to the Northern Spotted Owl.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas State of Washington

Areas	Jun 1991	May 1991	Jun 1990
Washington State Total	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%
Metropolitan Areas	5.5%	5.5%	3.9%
Log & Lumber Areas	8.6%	8.9%	6.1%
All Western WA Areas	5.4%	5.5%	3.8%
All Eastern WA Areas	7.2%	7.8%	5.5%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Apples Swell Farm Receipts

The value of Washington farm production surged to an all-time high of \$4.29 billion in 1990, according to the state Department of Agriculture. The farm-gate value was up 10 percent from the prior year record of \$3.91 billion and reflected significant shifts among major commodities. A surge in apple sales, after the Alar scare, topped the news. The state's 4,500 apple growers made \$775.6 million on the 1990 crop, up 66 percent from the \$466 million in 1989 which, accordingly, boosted apples to the top spot in terms of commodity rankings. Milk fell to number two despite an 8 percent increase to \$603 million. Cattle and calves were third at \$480 million, up 20 percent. And wheat dropped to fourth at \$405 million, off 9 percent because of lower prices despite a 36 percent increase in production.

Washington's Exports Boom

Driven by commercial jet sales, Washington's local-origin exports jumped 26 percent in 1990 to a record \$24.6 billion. The rate of increase was somewhat lighter than 1989 when exports climbed 39 percent. But Washington continued to well outpace the national average which grew an estimated 8 percent last year. Nearly all the gain centered in transportation equipment, mostly Boeing jets and PAC-CAR trucks. Foreign sales of transportation equipment jumped \$4.8 billion to \$16.1 billion in 1990, accounting for 65 percent of the total. Agriculture and lumber and wood products made up roughly 15 percent of the total at \$1.8 billion each. Aluminum and paper rounded out the top commodities at \$702 million and \$670 million, respectively.

Exports to Asia grew 28 percent to \$10.4 billion, with Japan taking 32 percent more Washington-based goods totalling \$4.5 billion. European markets climbed an even stronger 45 percent over the year to \$7.8 billion. Sales to the United Kingdom were up sharply, but exports to Canada dropped 3 percent.

A British Boost For Boeing

British Airways gave Boeing's slow-start 777 program a needed boost by ordering 15 of the new twinjets worth \$1.8 billion plus options for an additional 15. As in the past, the order was a package deal that included a pledge by British Airways to buy or take options on up to two dozen Boeing 747-400s. If all the 777 and 747 options are exercised, the order could be worth \$6.8 billion. To date, Boeing has logged 72 orders for the new 777 from five carriers. Original plans were to launch the new jet last summer, but the Persian Gulf war and an airline slump slowed orders earlier this year.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Industry Reawakens

Industrial production rose 0.7 percent in June. This was the third straight month of advance in the key index, signalling a continued moderate recovery of the industrial economy after two years of downturn. The pickup in demand is translating directly into output because basically no inventory carryover exists. In addition to the robust report for June, preliminary estimates for both April and May were revised upward. Economists viewed the data as supporting the theory that the recovery is being led by the manufacturing sector.

Orders On The Rise

And the ordering pace should sustain the momentum. Orders for U.S durable goods jumped 10.7 percent in July - the steepest advance in 20 years. The size of the broad-based upturn caught most economists by surprise. But the data further confirmed that manufacturing is on a roll. Transportation equipment purchasing rose 25 percent to \$37.5 billion, three-quarters of which was for commercial aircraft. Orders for lumber and wood products dropped over the month, but all other major industry groups showed an increase for July. The tempo is up.

Income Paces Spending

Meanwhile, consumers are pacing themselves. Personal income rose 0.5 percent in June, and consumer spending increased a like 0.5 percent following a 1.2 percent advance in May. The pattern was looked to be sufficient to keep the economy on track. Incomes have risen for the past five straight months, while spending has gained ground for the past two.

Wages and salaries, likewise, are growing in real terms. The Labor Department's employment cost index for the second quarter showed wages and salaries paid by the private sector inching higher by 1.0 percent, or at an annual rate of 4.1 percent. With inflation running at 2.8 percent over the period, workers' wages rose faster than the cost of living for the second consecutive quarter - the first two-quarter growth since 1986. Positioning of the consumer is critical inasmuch as two-thirds of GNP rests in consumer purchasing of goods and services.

With Inflation Under Wraps

Inflation at the consumer level remained modest in June. The Labor Department's consumer price index rose a modest 0.3 percent over the month following a like 0.3 percent in May. With energy prices diving since the Persian Gulf war, consumer prices rose only at a 2.7 percent annual rate in the first six months compared to 6.1 percent for the same period a year ago. Renters' and homeowners' costs accelerated in June, pushing the so-called "core rate" of inflation up 0.4 percent from 0.2 percent in May.

Consumer Price Index

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
	Jun 91	May 91	Jun 90	May 91	Jun 90
U.S. City Average	136.0	135.6	129.9	0.3%	4.7%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1990	Jan-Jun 1990	Jul-Dec 1990	Jan-Jun 1990
	133.0	129.4	124.2	2.8%	7.1%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work¹

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	Jun 1991 (Prel)	May 1991 (Rev)	Jun 1990 (Rev)	May 1990 (Rev)	Numeric Change	
					May 1991 to Jun 1991	Jun 1990 to Jun 1991
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,207.2	2,196.6	2,183.3	2,155.1	10.6	23.9
Manufacturing	366.2	365.0	372.5	369.8	1.2	-6.3
Durable Goods	256.7	255.7	262.9	261.6	1.0	-6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	38.9	38.5	41.6	40.9	0.4	-2.7
Logging	9.5	9.4	10.3	10.0	0.1	-0.8
Sawmills & Plywood	25.5	25.3	27.4	27.1	0.2	-1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.0	0.1	-0.3
Primary Metals	12.5	12.4	13.3	13.2	0.1	-0.8
Aluminum	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metals	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.2	0.2	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	20.1	20.0	20.5	20.3	0.1	-0.4
Computer & Office Equipment	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.3
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	0.1	0.3
Transportation Equipment	128.8	128.9	130.4	130.9	-0.1	-1.6
Aircraft & Parts	116.3	116.2	115.7	116.1	0.1	0.6
Instruments & Related	13.8	13.7	14.8	14.8	0.1	-1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.0	0.0	0.3
Nondurable Goods	109.5	109.3	109.6	108.2	0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.6	0.0	0.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.5	0.1	-0.1
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	-0.1	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products	18.1	17.7	18.7	18.1	0.4	-0.6
Printing & Publishing	22.7	23.0	22.6	22.5	-0.3	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.2	0.1	0.4
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	0.1	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0
Construction	120.5	119.2	122.7	118.4	1.3	-2.2
General Building Contractors	34.4	34.1	37.1	35.4	0.3	-2.7
Heavy Construction, except Buildings	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.2	0.0	0.3
Special Trade Contractors	68.3	67.3	68.1	65.8	1.0	0.2
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	115.9	115.6	114.9	112.7	0.3	1.0
Transportation	80.3	80.4	80.0	78.2	-0.1	0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	33.0	33.0	31.7	30.9	0.0	1.3
Water Transportation	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.6	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation by Air	16.0	15.5	16.2	15.8	0.5	-0.2
Communications	25.4	25.2	25.1	25.0	0.2	0.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5	0.2	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	527.6	521.1	530.4	519.4	6.5	-2.8
Wholesale Trade	131.2	129.7	132.7 ²	128.3	1.5	-1.5
Retail Trade	396.4	391.4	397.7	391.1	5.0	-1.3
General Merchandise	36.1	35.5	38.2	38.1	0.6	-2.1
Food Stores	67.1	65.5	65.0	64.0	1.6	2.1
Eating & Drinking	148.1	146.4	147.4	144.2	1.7	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	118.9	118.5	117.6	116.5	0.4	1.3
Finance	50.8	50.8	51.6	51.4	0.0	-0.8
Services	534.2	532.7	515.9	509.6	1.5	18.3
Hotels & Lodging	27.4	26.3	27.1	25.6	1.1	0.3
Personal Services	21.9	21.9	21.4	21.2	0.0	0.5
Business Services	89.3	88.2	87.3	85.4	1.1	2.0
Health Services	157.0	155.7	148.9	147.0	1.3	8.1
Educational Services	21.3	25.1	20.6	23.8	-3.8	0.7
Social Services	36.8	36.7	34.4	34.2	0.1	2.4
Engineering & Management Services	47.9	47.5	46.1	45.6	0.4	1.8
Government	420.1	420.8	405.5	405.0	-0.7	14.6
Federal	73.7	72.6	75.9	77.1	1.1	-2.2
State	120.6	122.4	115.1	116.4	-1.8	5.5
State Education	61.8	63.9	59.8	62.1	-2.1	2.0
Local	225.8	225.8	214.5	211.5	0.0	11.3
Local Education	121.4	121.7	113.9	114.5	-0.3	7.5
Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8

¹Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 7/31/91
Benchmark: 1990

	June 1991 Preliminary†				May 1991 Revised†				June 1990 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	2,555,800	2,406,600	149,200	5.8	2,493,200	2,344,000	149,200	6.0	2,536,400	2,430,800	105,600	4.2
Bellingham MSA	70,100	65,700	4,400	6.3	67,700	63,700	4,000	5.9	70,200	67,400	2,800	4.0
Bremerton MSA	84,700	80,300	4,400	5.2	83,100	79,000	4,100	4.9	83,300	79,900	3,400	4.1
Olympia MSA	84,200	79,400	4,800	5.7	83,400	78,700	4,700	5.6	83,400	79,700	3,700	4.4
Seattle PMSA	1,138,900	1,086,000	52,900	4.6	1,121,500	1,069,100	52,400	4.7	1,121,600	1,086,400	35,200	3.1
King County‡	898,600	858,000	40,600	4.5	884,800	844,700	40,100	4.5	885,800	858,400	27,400	3.1
Snohomish County‡	240,300	228,000	12,300	5.1	236,700	224,400	12,300	5.2	235,900	228,100	7,800	3.3
Spokane MSA	174,900	165,300	9,600	5.5	172,100	162,300	9,800	5.7	171,200	163,200	8,000	4.7
Tacoma PMSA	250,000	234,400	15,600	6.2	247,100	231,000	16,100	6.5	253,300	242,100	11,200	4.4
Tri-Cities MSA	84,100	78,500	5,600	6.7	77,900	72,800	5,100	6.5	84,200	79,600	4,600	5.5
Benton County‡	65,500	61,400	4,100	6.3	60,600	57,000	3,600	5.9	65,400	62,300	3,100	4.7
Franklin County‡	18,600	17,100	1,500	8.1	17,400	15,800	1,600	9.2	18,800	17,300	1,500	8.0
Vancouver PMSA	131,000	122,400	8,600	6.6	128,900	120,500	8,400	6.5	129,600	123,400	6,200	4.8
Yakima MSA	110,300	99,800	10,500	9.5	99,300	88,600	10,700	10.8	114,100	106,900	7,200	6.3
Adams	8,440	7,740	700	8.3	7,840	7,130	710	9.1	8,280	7,600	680	8.2
Asotin	9,810	9,380	430	4.4	9,720	9,270	450	4.6	9,610	9,280	330	3.4
Clallam	25,250	23,450	1,800	7.1	24,210	22,440	1,770	7.3	25,320	24,000	1,320	5.2
Columbia	2,490	2,360	130	5.2	2,500	2,350	150	6.0	2,720	2,630	90	3.3
Cowlitz	38,940	35,870	3,070	7.9	38,200	35,250	2,950	7.7	38,950	36,650	2,300	5.9
Ferry	3,340	3,040	300	9.0	3,250	2,940	310	9.5	3,340	3,100	240	7.2
Garfield	1,050	1,020	30	2.9	980	940	40	4.1	1,070	1,050	20	1.9
Grant	29,940	27,360	2,580	8.6	28,350	25,510	2,840	10.0	29,640	27,710	1,930	6.5
Grays Harbor	27,170	24,590	2,580	9.5	26,620	23,900	2,720	10.2	26,360	24,500	1,860	7.1
Island	22,540	21,560	980	4.3	22,070	21,070	1,000	4.5	21,830	21,130	700	3.2
Jefferson	9,400	8,930	470	5.0	8,850	8,410	440	5.0	9,490	9,170	320	3.4
Kittitas	13,120	11,890	1,230	9.4	12,570	11,320	1,250	9.9	12,250	11,590	660	5.4
Klickitat	8,330	7,330	1,000	12.0	7,970	6,980	990	12.4	8,040	7,340	700	8.7
Lewis	24,450	22,070	2,380	9.7	24,240	21,910	2,330	9.6	25,790	24,250	1,540	6.0
Lincoln	4,460	4,260	200	4.5	4,280	4,080	200	4.7	4,730	4,580	150	3.2
Mason	15,840	14,680	1,160	7.3	15,120	13,940	1,180	7.8	14,750	13,970	780	5.3
Okanogan	19,110	17,230	1,880	9.8	17,460	15,450	2,010	11.5	18,730	17,400	1,330	7.1
Pacific	7,740	7,090	650	8.4	7,580	6,870	710	9.4	7,890	7,460	430	5.4
Pend Oreille	3,280	2,900	380	11.6	3,180	2,790	390	12.3	3,450	3,090	360	10.4
San Juan	6,830	6,660	170	2.5	6,220	6,040	180	2.9	6,830	6,720	110	1.6
Skagit	40,980	37,680	3,300	8.1	40,350	37,120	3,230	8.0	40,450	38,340	2,110	5.2
Skamania	2,270	1,830	440	19.4	2,260	1,860	400	17.7	2,140	1,880	260	12.1
Stevens	12,120	11,000	1,120	9.2	11,590	10,380	1,210	10.4	11,810	10,810	1,000	8.5
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,160	80	6.5	1,170	1,090	80	6.8	1,280	1,190	90	7.0
Walla Walla	24,470	23,100	1,370	5.6	23,960	22,730	1,230	5.1	24,020	23,070	950	4.0
Wenatchee Labor Area	48,030	44,060	3,970	8.3	42,870	38,120	4,750	11.1	49,710	46,810	2,900	5.8
Chelan County‡	31,980	29,210	2,770	8.7	28,740	25,270	3,470	12.1	33,070	31,030	2,040	6.2
Douglas County‡	16,060	14,850	1,210	7.5	14,120	12,850	1,270	9.0	16,640	15,780	860	5.2
Whitman	17,130	16,690	440	2.6	18,630	18,200	430	2.3	17,350	17,020	330	1.9

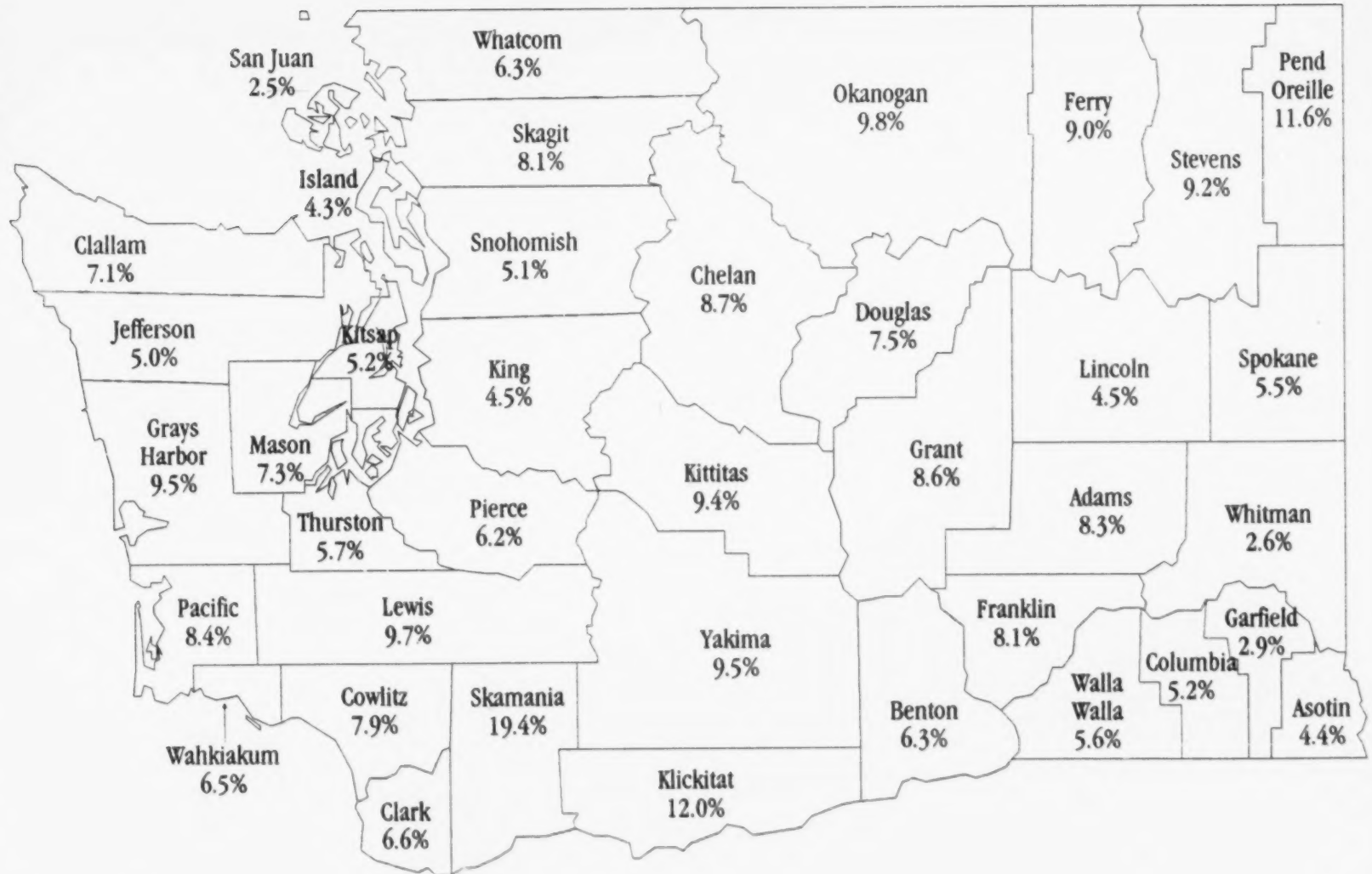
†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

June 1991 Unemployment Rates

State of Washington = 5.8%

Washington Labor Market - 14



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary June- Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jun 91	May 91	Jun 90	Jun 91	May 91	Jun 90	Jun 91	May 91	Jun 90
Total Manufacturing Industries¹	214,830	\$538.54	\$533.72	\$525.44	40.1	39.8	40.7	\$13.43	\$13.41	\$12.91
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,220	\$483.03	\$462.92	\$473.21	40.9	39.6	40.9	\$11.81	\$11.69	\$11.57
Primary Metal Industries	10,001	\$601.25	\$601.03	\$554.46	43.1	42.9	42.1	\$13.95	\$14.01	\$13.17
Fabricated Metal Products	10,189	\$559.37	\$534.71	\$522.08	41.9	41.1	41.8	\$13.35	\$13.01	\$12.49
Machinery	19,700	\$449.12	\$434.81	\$444.69	40.1	39.6	40.5	\$11.20	\$10.98	\$10.98
Food and Kindred Products	27,046	\$368.10	\$375.87	\$365.00	36.7	37.7	38.3	\$10.03	\$9.97	\$9.53
Chemical and Allied Products	4,662	\$703.70	\$698.75	\$664.34	42.7	42.4	42.1	\$16.48	\$16.48	\$15.78
Transportation Equipment	56,796	\$678.53	\$679.37	\$670.10	40.9	41.0	42.6	\$16.59	\$16.57	\$15.73
Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries										
Construction	90,858	\$691.42	\$668.53	\$654.62	38.2	37.6	37.3	\$18.10	\$17.78	\$17.55
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	469,691	\$300.80	\$285.20	\$280.18	32.0	30.7	31.2	\$9.40	\$9.29	\$8.98

¹Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

Washington State
Employment Security
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
212 Maple Park
Mail Stop KG-11
Olympia, WA 98504-5311

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty For Private Use \$300

WLM



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB-449

☐ If you no longer wish to receive this publication, please check here
and return this cover to the above address.

If your address has changed, please indicate new address below and
return this cover to the above address.

CONGRESSIONAL INFO SERVICE
SRI
4520 EAST WEST HWY
BETHESDA MD 20814